

# A Proposed Reclassification of the Family Marginellidae

(Mollusca : Gastropoda)

BY

EUGENE COAN

Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305

(9 Text figures)

THIS ARTICLE IS INTENDED as an advance treatment of the Marginellidae in preparation for the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, as was COAN (1964) for three of the families of the Rissoacea. Advance treatment is useful for three reasons. First, the references to the original descriptions may be included in the bibliography. Second, discussion can be included regarding the choices made and arrangement used. Third, the position of the west American species can be stated in terms of a world-wide look at the genera available.

Most authors reviewing the Marginellidae have included a summary of the systems of classification used by previous workers, with a list of most of the available generic names described prior to that time. Each of these major reviewers has come to much the same conclusion, that no matter which features of morphology are chosen as a basis for division, these occur in nearly every possible combination, so that the resulting classification is anything but satisfying. Nearly all of these workers have felt the necessity of adding one or more new generic names for unusual forms or for purposes of clarification.

A brief history of this sort is in order. The genus *Marginella* was named by LAMARCK (1799). KIENER (1834-41) discussed the species in his set of monographs. SWAINSON (1840) was the first major reviewer. He used the genera *Volutella* and *Persicula* and he described *Gibberula* and *Glabella*. *Persicula* and *Hyalina* had been named by SCHUMACHER (1817) and *Volutella* was a contribution of SWAINSON in 1829. HINDS (1844a) tried to simplify the situation by dividing the family into two sections, not realizing that he was adding two more genus-level names for later systematists to struggle with, *Cryptospira* and *Phaenospira*. In addition, he named *Volvarina* as a subgenus.

SOWERBY's monograph in his Thesaurus was published in 1846. The next reviews of significance were those of

GRAY (1847), who divided the family into three groups, and of PETIT (1851), who used three different groups. HERRMANNSEN (1852) named *Prunum*. GRAY again reviewed the family in 1857, and he used three divisions of still another nature. At the same time he named *Rabicea* and *Closia*. From 1860 on, individual genera were named in various publications, and we need not mention these. REEVE's monograph in *Conchologia Iconica* was published in 1864-1865. In 1870, REDFIELD catalogued the existing species and commented on the proliferation of useless generic names. JOUSSEAUME (1875), just five years after REDFIELD's comments, named six new genera in his review, making a total of thirteen divisions of the family in his work. The story continues with WEINKAUFF (1879, 1880), who monographed all of the known species, leaving all species in the genus *Marginella*, but the appendix to his work contains a proposed outline of classification. This outline employed shell characters that have not been used by subsequent workers. He also added the genus *Eratoidea* to the growing list of names.

TRYON (1882-1883), like WEINKAUFF, made no attempt to divide the listed species into genera, other than *Marginella*, but he, in contrast to WEINKAUFF, did subdivide the species into meaningful but unnamed categories. SACCO (1890) provided two new generic names for fossil forms.

In his review of Marginellidae, COSSMANN (1899) proposed a classification using three genera, seven subgenera, and a larger number of sections. He made an effort to analyze critically, and his arrangement proved to be a useful one. He contributed two more generic names. TOMLIN (1917, 1919) merely listed the genera, but he made no attempt to use them. His two papers give a complete catalogue of all known species and their synonyms. It is a most useful work for students of the family. THIELE (1929) discussed this family in his Handbuch

and he used three genera, but a still different three than any preceding author. The *Hyalina*-like forms were included in the genus *Marginella*, while he added *Marginellona* MARTENS, 1903, a strange form from the Indian Ocean, as a full genus.

The next work of importance is that of GRANT & GALE (1931). They adopted a three-part classification, using the genera *Marginella*, *Persicula*, and *Hyalina*. WENZ (1943) used ten genera in his review.

The situation remained stable for several years more. In 1951 HABE named three genera, *Volvarinella*, *Microvulina*, and *Kogomca*, for the Japanese species. He later (1960) synonymized his genus *Microvulina* with *Crithe* GOULD, 1860, a genus whose monotypic species was first illustrated by YEN (1944). WENZ (1941) had placed the form in another superfamily. Although YEN's figure is not useful, one can tell that GOULD had a marginellid in mind. In 1957 LASERON named thirty new genera. This nearly equals the total number of genera that had been published prior to that time.

BARNARD (1962) described the genus *Diluculum*. He felt that genera should be founded on a knowledge of the soft parts, and he named his new genus based on a species of which he had studied the radula and external aspects of the living animal. He states, "These names [specific names of three South African Marginellidae], however, are merely names given to shells of molluscs whose anatomy is unknown. They may be useful to shell collectors, but really they have no status as *species*, and should have no place in a fauna-list." Generic and specific names are based on real animals, and it is the task of the systematist to find out more about the characters of the hard and the soft parts of the animals of the seventy-four genera that have been named in the Marginellidae prior to 1962. HINDS (1844a) named his two new genera in order to simplify the classification of the group, which at that time consisted of six genera. MACPHERSON & GABRIEL (1962) made an effort to reconcile the many Australian names with the work of WENZ (1943).

There is a slightly stronger basis for the classification here adopted, because a little more is now known about the animals and radulae of a few species. In addition, when all the genera are studied at one time, patterns appear with regard to the distribution of the forms, both in time and geographically. Relating these various lines of evidence—geological, geographical, shell-character, radular, and that from the external morphology of the soft parts—we can draw some conclusions.

The family apparently originated in the ancient Tethys Sea. These first forms are preserved in the Eocene strata of the Paris Basin and from as far east as Australia. The family spread rapidly through the tropical seas, for some

species have been found in the Oligocene of Washington State. Today, species may be found in tropical and subtropical seas throughout the world.

There seem to be three major divisions in the family. There are many relatively large species with brightly colored shells. These species are said to possess long, thin tentacles (Figures 1, 2). For discussion of the animals in

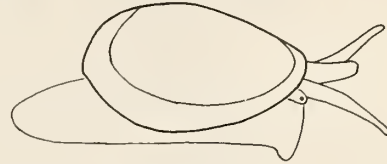


Figure 1:  
Animal of *Volvarina (Haloginella) mustelina* (ANGAS, 1871), x 4.  
(after LASERON, 1957, p. 290, figure 35)



Figure 2:  
Animal of *Marginella (Austroginella) johnstoni* (PETTERD, 1884)  
x 6. (after MURRAY, 1959, p. 25, figure 2)

recent papers, useful works are COTTON (1944), BURN (1958), LASERON (1957), and MURRAY (1959). In addition, a few radulae have been figured. The radula of the Marginellidae consists of a single rachidian plate. The group of larger species, or the Marginellinae, has a flat or curved plate with many cusps (Figures 3 - 5).

The subfamily Marginellinae reaches its maximum proliferation on the west coast of Africa, where it represents an appreciable portion of the gastropod fauna. This subfamily extends to the Caribbean, where the subgenus

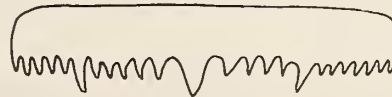


Figure 3:  
Rachidian plate of *Volvarina (Haloginella) philippinarum*  
(REDFIELD, 1848), x 150.  
(after TROSCHER, 1867, plate 5, figure 8)

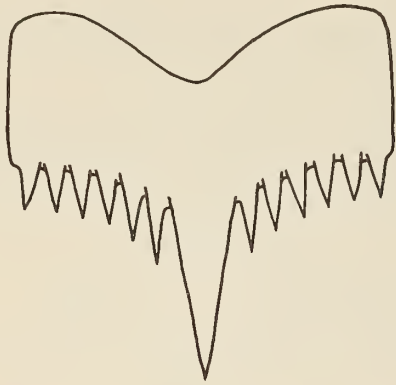


Figure 4:  
Rachidian plate of *Volvarina (Sinuginella) pygmaea*  
(SOWERBY, 1846), x 820.  
(after POWELL, 1932, plate 35, figure 20)

*Prunum* and the genera *Bullata* and *Persicula* are the predominant forms. The Marginellinae also reach the Mediterranean and spread around Africa to the Red Sea and to the Indian Ocean. Today, most of the members of this subfamily in the rich Australian fauna are small species.

It is probable that the species in the Panamic Province of west America are derived from those in the Caribbean

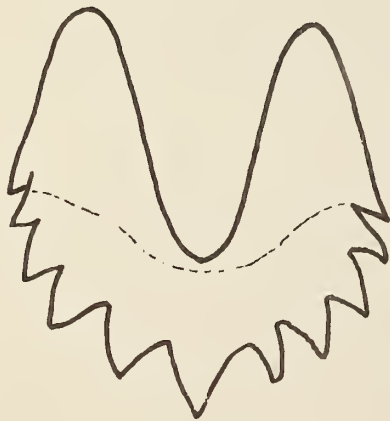


Figure 5:  
Rachidian plate of *Persicula persicula* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
magnification unknown. (after THIELE, 1929, p. 354, figure 425)

fauna, having arrived through the Panama area when it was a connecting link between the two great seas. Nearly every west American species has a Caribbean analogue.

There is also a large number of very small species with characteristically white shells. The small species are described as having short, triangular tentacles (Figures 6, 7).



Figure 6: Animal of *Cystiscus cystiscus* (REDFIELD, 1870), x 6.  
(after STIMPSON, 1865, plate 8, figure 2d)



Figure 7: Animal of *Cystiscus angasi* (CROSSE, 1870), x 15.  
(after LASERON, 1957, p. 290, figure 34)

The rachidian plate of the group of smaller species, the Cystiscinae, is small, arched, and has fewer cusps (Figure 8). TROSCHEL (1867) and BARNARD (1959) have supplied good figures of radulae. It is unfortunate that the rules of priority force us to use the name Cystiscinae for these small species, as the type species of *Cystiscus* is poorly known, while the subfamily could be based, for instance, on the more common Mediterranean form.



Figure 8: Rachidian plate of *Cystiscus cystiscus* (REDFIELD, 1870),  
magnification unknown. (after STIMPSON, 1865, plate 8, figure 2c)

The subfamily Cystiscinae, although found throughout the world, is the dominant group in the eastern Pacific. One species, *Cypraeolina pyriformis* (CARPENTER, 1865a), may be found as far north as Alaska, making that species the most northern representative of any member of the family.

The new subfamily Marginelloninae is here named for the genera *Marginellona* MARTENS (1903) and *Afrivoluta* TOMLIN (1947). Although there are some pronounced differences between the shells of these two rare forms, both are relatively large and have a rachidian plate with numerous cusps (Figure 9). For further discussion con-

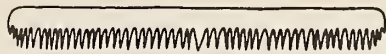


Figure 9:  
Rachidian plate of *Afrivoluta pringlei* TOMLIN, 1847, x 27.  
(after BARNARD, 1963, p. 199)

cerning *Afrivoluta* see BARNARD (1963) and VAN BRUGGEN (1963), and concerning *Marginellona* see THIELE (1903).

Two taxonomic questions should be commented on. *Gibberulina* MONTEROSATO, 1884, was named with the words "nom. sost." (substitute name) for the reason that *Bullata bullata* causes tautonymy. According to ICZN Rules 18b and 67i (see STOLL, 1961), the type of MONTEROSATO's genus must be *Voluta bullata* BORN, 1778, and his genus is a junior synonym of *Bullata* JOUSSEAUME, 1875. Subsequent use of *Gibberulina* by authors for members of the Cystiscinae is, therefore, incorrect.

*Hyalina* SCHUMACHER, 1817, remains problematical. SCHUMACHER's monotype is *H. pellucida* SCHUMACHER, 1817. DODGE (1955) gives substantial reason to believe that this species is *Voluta pallida* LINNAEUS, 1767, and that *Voluta pallida* is a recognizable Caribbean species. Therefore, *Hyalina* is a prior name of *Neovolvaria* FISCHER, 1883.

I suggest the following outline of classification for west American species:

#### Marginellinae

##### *Marginella* LAMARCK, 1799

(*Prunum*) HERRMANNSEN, 1852

*M. albuminosa* DALL, 1919

*M. curta* SOWERBY, 1832

*M. sapotilla* HINDS, 1844a

= *M. evax* LI, 1930

*M. woodbridgei* HERTLEIN & STRONG, 1951

##### *Persicula* SCHUMACHER, 1817

*P. adamsiana* PILSBRY & LOWE, 1932

*P. dubiosa* DALL, 1871

*P. frumentum* (SOWERBY, 1832) [*Marginella*]

*P. hilli* (SMITH, 1950) [*Marginella*]

*P. imbricata* (HINDS, 1844a) [*Marginella*]

*P. maculosa* (KIENER, 1834) [*Marginella*]

*P. phrygia* (SOWERBY, 1846) [*Marginella*]

*P. porcellana* (GMELIN, 1791) [*Voluta*]

= *P. tessellata* (LAMARCK, 1822) [*Marginella*]

##### *Volvarina* HINDS, 1844a

(*Haluginella*) LASERON, 1957

*V. californica* (TOMLIN, 1916) [*Marginella*]

= *V. parallela* (DALL, 1918) [*Marginella*]

*V. myrmecoon* (DALL, 1919) [*Hyalina*]

*V. rosa* (SCHWENGEL, 1938) [*Marginella*]

*V. taeniolata* MÖRCH, 1860

#### Cystiscinae

##### *Cystiscus* STIMPSON, 1865

*C. jewettii* (CARPENTER, 1857b in GOULD & CARPENTER) [*Marginella*]

= *C. nanella* (T. S. OLDROYD, 1925) [*Marginella*]

*C. minor* (C. B. ADAMS, 1852) [*Marginella*]

*C. polita* (CARPENTER, 1857a) [*Marginella*]

*C. politula* (DALL, 1910, ex COOPER MS)

[*Marginella*]

*C. regularis* (CARPENTER, 1865b) [*Marginella*]

##### *Cypraeolina* CERULLI-IRELLI, 1911

*C. margaritula* (CARPENTER, 1857a) [*Marginella*]

= (?) *C. pyriformis* (CARPENTER, 1865a)

[*Volutella*]

##### *Kogomea* HABE, 1951

*K. subtrigona* (CARPENTER, 1865b) [*Marginella*]

= (?) *K. oldroydae* (JORDAN, 1926) [*Marginella*]

*K. morchii* (REDFIELD, 1870) [*Marginella*], nom. nov.

= *K. coniformis* (MÖRCH, 1860) [*Gibberula*], non

*Marginella coniformis* SOWERBY, 1850

genus uncertain

*Marginella anticlea* DALL, 1919

*Marginella eremus* DALL, 1919

References are in the bibliography for all of these species. I hope to review the Eastern Pacific species at a later date, figuring some of the yet unfigured type specimens. It is probable that the arrangement used in that review will differ significantly from this.

#### CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The conventions and abbreviations used here are, for the most part, those used in the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology (see MOORE, 1960).

The asterisk and square brackets set off the name of the type species; the type of designation is then indicated by the abbreviations given below.

The date and letter (if present) indicate the work where the associated taxon was named or subsequent designation made. The numbers following the date refer to the place in the work where the name or subsequent designation appears. These words are listed in the bibliography in the case of genera, their homonyms, or subsequent designations. The interested student may consult the works of TOMLIN (1917 and 1919) for references to species.

If the author of a species is not given, it is to be assumed that the species was first described by the author of the associated genus and in the same work. The type species are listed as they were designated, originally, or subsequently, with the exception that abbreviations are filled out and the authors of the species have been added.

Abbreviations are as follows:

?	(before a name)	- position questioned
?	(after =)	- synonymy questioned
=		- synonym
<i>auctt.</i>	( <i>auctores</i> )	- of authors
emend.		- emendation
<i>ex</i>		- from
ICZN		- International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (see STOLL, 1961)
in synon.		- generic name proposed in the synonymy of another
inv.		- invalid
M		- type fixed by monotypy
MS		- manuscript of
<i>nom. correct.</i>		- name with an intentionally altered spelling of the sort allowed under the ICZN rules
	( <i>nomen correctum</i> )	
<i>nom. nov.</i>	( <i>nomen novum</i> )	- new name
<i>nom. nud.</i>	( <i>nomen nudum</i> )	- a name which, as originally published, fails to meet the requirements of the ICZN rules, and has no status in nomenclature.
<i>nom. transl.</i>		- name derived by valid emendation of a previously published name as the result of transfer from one taxonomic category to another within the "family-level."
	( <i>nomen translatum</i> )	
<i>non</i>		- not of
OD		- type fixed by original designation
SD		- type fixed by subsequent designation

sp. err.  
T

- spelling error  
- type fixed by tautonomy

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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MARGINELLIDAE FLEMING, 1828: 328,

*nom. correct.*, H. & A. ADAMS, 1853: 188,  
*ex* Marginelladae  
[ = Marginellaceae HINDS, 1844b ]

Marginellinae FLEMING, 1828,  
*nom. transl.*, SWAINSON, 1840: 98

- Marginella* LAMARCK, 1799: 70 [*\*Voluta glabella* LINNAEUS, 1758; M]  
= *Marginellana* H. & A. ADAMS, 1853: 189, sp. err.  
= *Marginellarius* FRÖRIEP in DUMÉRIL, 1806: 338, inv. emend.  
= *Marginellus* MONTFORT, 1810: 558, inv. emend.  
= *Marginilla* SWAINSON, 1831: (2) 2, 87, sp. err.  
= *Porcellana* GRAY, 1847: 142, *non* LAMARCK, 1801: 153 [*\*Voluta glabella* LINNAEUS, 1758; OD]  
= *Cucumis* DESHAYES, 1830: 35 (in synon.)  
= *Pseudomarginella* MALTZAN, 1880: 108 [*\*P. adansonii* = *Voluta glabella* LINNAEUS, 1758; M] (see COOK [1922])  
= *Pterygia*, *auctt.*, *non* RÖDING, 1798: 51  
= *Stazzania* SACCO, 1890: 318 [*\*Marginella emarginata* SISMONDA, 1847, *ex* BONELLI MS; M]  
= *Stazziana* COSSMANN, 1919: 68, sp. err.  
(*Marginella*)  
(*Alaginella*) LASERON, 1957: 286 [*\*Marginella ochracea* ANGAS, 1871; OD]  
(*Austroginella*) LASERON, 1957: 285 [*\*Marginella muscaria* LAMARCK, 1822; OD]  
(*Carinaginella*) LASERON, 1957: 286 [*\*Marginella carinata* SMITH, 1891; OD]  
(*Denticuloglabella*) SACCO, 1890: 317 [*\*Marginella deshayesi* MICHELOTTI, 1847; M]

- (*Euryentome*) COSSMANN, 1899: 95 [*\*Marginella crassilabra* CONRAD, 1833, non BORY DE ST. VINCENT, 1827 = *Marginella silabra* PALMER, 1937, nom. nov.; OD]
- (*Gibberula*) SWAINSON, 1840: 323 [*\*G. zonata* = *Volvaria oryza* LAMARCK, 1822 = (?) *Voluta miliaria* LINNAEUS, 1758; M]  
 = *Gibbernia*, auctt., sp. err.  
 = *Giberula* SOWERBY, 1842: 153, sp. err.  
 = *Gibberula* JOUSSEAUME, 1884: 177, sp. err.  
 = *Eratoidea* WEINKAUFF, 1879: 140 [*\*Marginella margarita* KIENER, 1834; SD COSSMANN, 1899: 87]
- (*Mioginella*) LASERON, 1957: 287 [*\*Marginella regula* COTTON, 1949; OD]
- (*Protoginella*) LASERON, 1957: 285 [*\*Marginella lavigata* BRAZIER, 1877 = *M. laevigata*, emend., HEDLEY, 1901, non EICHWALD, 1830 = (?) *M. valida* WATSON, 1886; OD]
- (*Prunum*) HERRMANSEN, 1852: 113 [*\*Voluta prunum* GMELIN, 1791; M]  
 = *Egouena* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 192 [*\*E. egouen* = *Marginella amygdala* KIENER, 1841; SD TOMLIN, 1917: 244] (ICZN Rule 32b. First reviser is NEAVE, 1939: 2: 199)  
 = *Egouena* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 167, sp. err.  
 = *Egouana* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 207, sp. err.  
 = *Egociena* COTTON, 1949: 199, sp. err.
- = *Leptegouana* WOODRING, 1928: 237 [*\*Voluta guttata* DILLWYN, 1817, ex SOLANDER MS, non LINK, 1807 = *Marginella longivaricosa* LAMARCK, 1822; OD]  
 = *Septegouana*, auctt., sp. err.
- = *Porcellanella* CONRAD, 1863: 564, nom. nud. [*\*P. bella*, nom. nud.; M], non WHITE in MACGILLIVRAY, 1852, 2: 394  
 = *Porcellana* COSSMAN, 1899: 92, sp. err., non LAMARCK, 1801: 153, non GRAY, 1847: 142
- (*Simplicoglobella*) SACCO, 1890: 313 [*\*Marginella taurinensis* MICHELOTTI, 1847; SD EAMES, 1952: 119]
- (*Stromboginella*) LASERON, 1957: 289 [*\*Marginella crassidens* CHAPMAN & CRESPI, 1928; OD]
- Balanetta* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 168 & 269  
 [*\*B. baylii*; M]
- (*Balanetta*)
- (*Ovaginella*) LASERON, 1957: 280 [*\*Marginella ovulum* SOWERBY, 1847; OD]
- Bullata* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 167 & 250 [*\*B. bullata* (BORN, 1778) = *Voluta bullata* BORN, 1778; T]  
 = *Gibberulina* MONTEROSATO, 1884: 139, inv. emend. (as "nom. sost.")  
 = *Volutella* SWAINSON, 1829: (2) 1: *Marginella* pl. 1, non PERRY, 1810: pl. 2, no. 1 [*\*Marginella bullata* LAMARCK, 1822 = *Voluta bullata* BORN, 1778; OD]
- (*Bullata*)
- (*Closia*) GRAY, 1857: 36 [*\*C. sarda* (KIENER, 1834) = *Marginella sarda* KIENER, 1834; M]
- (*Cryptospira*) HINDS, 1844a: 76 [*C. tricineta* = *Marginella tricineta* HINDS, 1844a; SD GRAY, 1849: 142]  
 = *Crystospira* COTTON, 1949: 199, sp. err.
- Canalispira* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 168 & 270  
 [*\*C. olivellaeformis*; M]
- Cassoginella* LASERON, 1957: 287 [*\*Marginella palla* COTTON, 1949; OD]
- Dentimargo* COSSMANN, 1899: 90 [*\*Marginella dentifera* LAMARCK, 1803; OD]
- Glabella* SWAINSON, 1840: 133 & 324 [*\*"P." faba* = *Voluta faba* LINNAEUS, 1758; SD GRAY, 1847: 142]  
 = *Glabrella*, auctt., sp. err.  
 = *Faba* FISCHER, 1883: 602 [*\*Marginella faba* (LINNAEUS, 1758) = *Voluta faba* LINNAEUS, 1758; M]  
 = *Phaenospira* HINDS, 1844a: 72 [*\*P. "noduta"* = *Marginella nodata* HINDS, 1844; SD GRAY, 1847: 142]  
 = *Phoenospira* PETIT, 1851: 40, sp. err.
- Hiwia* MARWICK, 1931: 129 [*\*Marginella (H.) amplificata*; OD]
- Hyalina* SCHUMACHER, 1817: 234 [*\*H. pellucida* = (?) *Voluta pallida* LINNAEUS, 1767; M]  
 = *Neovolvaria* FISCHER, 1883: 602 [*\*Marginella pallida* (LINNAEUS, 1767) = *Voluta pallida* LINNAEUS, 1767; M]
- Mesoginella* LASERON, 1957: 282 [*\*Marginella turbinata* SOWERBY, 1846; OD]  
 (*Mesoginella*)

- (*Plicaginella*) LASERON, 1957: 285 [*\*Marginella formicula* LAMARCK, 1822; OD]
- (*Spiroginella*) LASERON, 1957: 283 [*\*Marginella leia* COTTON, 1944; OD]
- (*Urniginella*) LASERON, 1957: 287 [*\*Marginella cassidiformis* TATE, 1878; OD]
- Microspira* CONRAD, 1868 [*"P."* (*M.*) *oviformis* = *Volutella (M.) oviformis* CONRAD, 1868; M]
- Persicula* SCHUMACHER, 1817: 235 [*\*P. variabilis* = *Voluta persicula* LINNAEUS, 1758; M]
- = *Persigula* AYRES, 1916: 107, sp. err.
- = *Persicola* SWAINSON, 1840: 323, sp. err.
- = *Rabicea* GRAY, 1857: 37 [*\*Persicula interrupta* (LAMARCK, 1822) = *Marginella interrupta* LAMARCK, 1822 = *Voluta interruptolineata* MEGERLE, 1816; M]
- Serrata* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 167 & 230 [*\*S. serrata* (GASKOIN, 1899) = *Marginella serrata* GASKOIN, 1849; T]
- (*Serrata*)
- (*Baroginella*) LASERON, 1957: 286 [*\*B. infirma*; OD]
- (*Conuginella*) LASERON, 1957: 288 [*\*Marginella inermis* TATE, 1878; OD]
- (*Dentiginella*) LASERON, 1957: 288 [*\*Marginella metula* COTTON, 1949; OD]
- (*Exiginella*) LASERON, 1957: 289 [*\*Marginella winteri* TATE, 1878; OD]
- (*Hydroginella*) LASERON, 1957: 284 [*\*H. dispersa*; OD]
- (*Vetaginella*) LASERON, 1957: 288 [*\*Marginella doma* COTTON, 1949; OD]
- Volvarina* HINDS, 1844 a: 75 [*\*Marginella nitida* = *Voluta mitrella* RISSO, 1826; SD REDFIELD, 1870: 221]
- = *Volvaria* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 219, sp. err., non LAMARCK, 1801: 93
- = *Volvorina* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 225, sp. err.
- (*Volvarina*)
- (*Diluculum*) BARNARD, 1962: 14 [*\*D. inopinatum*; OD]
- (*Haloginella*) LASERON, 1957: 284 [*\*Marginella mustelina* (ANGAS, 1871) = *Hyalina mustelina* ANGAS, 1871; OD]
- = *Pillarginella* GABRIEL, 1962: 197 [*\*Marginella columnaria* HEDLEY & MAY, 1908; OD]
- (*Neptoginella*) LASERON, 1957: 283 [*\*N. fascicula*; OD]
- (*Phyloginella*) LASERON, 1957: 280 [*\*P. compressa*; OD]
- (*Sinuginella*) LASERON, 1957: 282 [*\*Marginella inconspicua* SOWERBY, 1846; OD]
- Volvarinella* HABE, 1951: 101 [*\*V. makiyamai*; OD]
- = *Longinella* LASERON, 1957: 286, non GROS & LE-STAGE, 1927: 161 [*\*Marginella maugéana* HEDLEY, 1915; OD]
- Cystiscinae STIMPSON, 1865: 55, nom. transl., COAN, herein, ex Cystiscidae
- Cystiscus* STIMPSON, 1865: 55 [*\*C. capensis*, non *Marginella capensis* KRAUSS, 1848, ex DUNKER MS = *Marginella cystiscus* REDFIELD, 1870 (nom. nov.); M]
- = *Cysticus*, auctt., sp. err.
- = *Euliginella* LASERON, 1957: 282 [*\*Marginella angasi* GROSSE, 1870, ex BRAZIER MS; OD]
- Crithe* GOULD, 1860: 384 [*\*C. atomaria*; M]
- = *Microvulina* HABE, 1951: 105 [*\*M. nipponica*; OD]
- (*Crithe*)
- (*Epiginella*) LASERON, 1957: 279 [*\*E. ablita*; OD]
- Cypraeolina* CERULLI-IRELLI, 1911: 231 [*\*Cryptospira (Cypraeolina) clandestina* (BROCCHI, 1814) = *Voluta clandestina* BROCCHI, 1814; M]
- = *Cypraeolina* PALLARY, 1912: 189, sp. err.
- = *Merovia* DALL, 1921: 86 [*\*M. pyriformis* (CARPENTER, 1865) = *Volutella pyriformis* CARPENTER, 1865 = (?) *Marginella margaritula* CARPENTER, 1857; M]
- = *Mervia* COTTON, 1949: 198, sp. err.
- = *Microginella* LASERON, 1957: 280 [*\*Marginella anxia* HEDLEY, 1909; OD]
- Deviginella* LASERON, 1957: 283 [*\*Marginella brachia* WATSON, 1886; OD]
- Extra* JOUSSEAUME, 1894: 98 & 101 [*\*E. extra*; M]
- Granula* JOUSSEAUME, 1875: 167 & 246 [*\*G. bensoni* (REEVE, 1865) = *Marginella bensoni* REEVE, 1865; SD herein]

*Granulina* JOUSSEAUME, 1888 [\**G. pygmaea* (ISSEL, 1869) = *Marginella pygmaea* ISSEL, 1869, non SOWERBY, 1846 = *Marginella isseli* G. & H. NEVILL, 1875 (*nom. nov.*); M]

*Hianoginella* LASERON, 1957: 288 [\**Marginella physa* COTTON, 1949; OD]

*Kogomea* HABE, 1951: 103 [\**Marginella novemprovincialis* (YOKOYAMA, 1928) = *Erato novemprovincialis* YOKOYAMA, 1928; OD]

(*Kogomea*)

(*Lataginella*) LASERON, 1957: 288 [\**Marginella kitsoni* CHAPMAN, 1921; OD]

*Marginellopsis* BAVAY, 1911: 241 [\**M. serrei*; M]

*Nudifaba* EAMES, 1952: 122 [\**Marginella* (*N.*) *rakhiensis*; OD]

?*Topaginella* LASERON, 1957: 288 [\**Marginella octoplicata* TENISON-WOODS, 1877; OD]

*Triginella* LASERON, 1957: 280 [\**Marginella malina* HEDLEY, 1915; OD]

#### *Marginelloninae* COAN, *subfam. nov.*

*Marginellona* MARTENS, 1903: 108 [\**M. gigas*; M]  
= *Marginelloma* COSSMANN, 1906: 225, sp. err.

*Afrivoluta* TOMLIN, 1947: 244 [\**A. pringlei*; OD]

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